NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894.-TWELVE PAGES.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED

THE PANIC IN CONSTANTINOPLE GREATLY INCREASED.

MORE SHOCKS EXPERIENCED AND A LARGE NUM-BER OF PEOPLE CRUSHED BY FALLING BUILDINGS - THE INHABITANTS EN-

CAMPED IN OPEN SPACES

Constantinople, July 13.-Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in this city this morning and the extinguished. fearful of being buried under falling walls. Thouance, and the anxiety and terror of the people

After the shocks this morning the wing of the the plot to burn the Carnot. Military School building fell. Three students

The panie this evening is unabated. Little business is doing; those who can are going away and those who stay seek safety in the open spaces in and around the city.

The shock felt yesterday afternoon equalied in severity any of those which preceded it, and affected a large area. The greatest damage was done in Adrianople and Ismid, respectively 137 and 55 miles from this city, the former in a north-westerly direction and the latter southeast.

The damage to property along the Dardanelles it serious and there was considerable loss of life

nd there was considerable loss of life in the territory affected by the shock. Several persons were killed in this city. The quays in persons were killed in this city. The quays in the city and at Galata are so badly damaged that many of them are practically rulned. The stom-house at Galata is badly shaken

and cracked.

The Ottoman Bank has granted to the Relief Commission a loan of 250,000 Turkish pounds with which to buy food, clothing and shelter for persons made homeless by the earthquakes.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

THE WELLMAN PARTY SAID TO HAVE ESTAB-LISHED A NEW RECORD IN POLAR NAVIGATION.

Christiania, July 13.-The yacht Saide has brought Promsoe a dispatch, dated at Danes Island, on the northwest coast of Spitzbergen, on May 10, Walter Wellman, the Polar explorer. The dispatch said:

We arrived in six days from Promsoe, thus making a record, as the passage of the eightieth parallel was never reached previously so early in the year. We met little ice. All are well. The party sailed on May 10 for the Seven Islands.

and had not returned when the Saide started for Promsoe. After a search the Saide found their ves-sel, the Ragnyald Jarl, fixed in the ice in longitude \$0.12 east. The ice formation, however, seemed to be only temporary.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS AND THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSED. London July 13-In the House of Commons to

day Arnold Morley, the Postmaster-General, said reply to a question by James F. Hogan that the Canadian Pacific route would be substituted for the San Francisco route in the transit of Australian and New-Zealand mails. It was, he said, purely matter for the Colonies themselves to consider. spite of the strike in the United States, the of San Francisco had not been delayed. C. E. H. Vincent and T. G. Bowles asked the Government to remove the obstacles which prevented the Colonies from adopting a plan of commercial reciprocity

in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa.

Sir William Harcourt said that the matter was of too great importance for him to reply to the questions at this time, in view of the fact that the report of the British Commission on the subject had not been received. What had occurred at Ottawa would in due course of time be carefully considered by the Government.

by the Government.

James Lowther asked if opportunity would be given to the House to discuss the proceedings of the Conference.

Sir William Harcourt replied that while the Government was without information on the subject except such as could be gathered from cable discussion in the world whether the proceedings were properly matters for Parliamentary discussion or not.

Mr. Lowther asked if there would be any discussion of the matter after the return of the Commission.

nission.

Sir William Harcourt said he was unable to answer that question.

CHOLERA MORTALITY INCREASING. FIFTY-FOUR DEATHS AND 145 NEW CASES IN ST.

PETERSBURG ON THURSDAY. St. Petersburg, July 13.-The official report for yesterday shows that there were 145 new cases of cholera and fifty-four deaths from the disease in this city

Vienna, July 13 .- In the last two days there have een thirty-eight cases of cholera and fifteen deaths in the Cracow district of Galicia.

TWO VIEWS OF BISMARCK'S HEALTH.

London, July 13 .- "The Daily News's" correspond ent in Berlin says that in Schoenhausen Prince Bismarck has appeared as if rather weak. He moves sowly, leaning on his cane, and his spirits are less buoyant than formerly. He puts aside all plans for the future with the remark: "It is user-less now."

"The Standard's" correspondent in Berlin says that all traces of Bismarck's last illness have vanished and that he looks exceptionally well. This morning he walked in the park at Schoenhausen and visited the Bismarck Museum.

PROFESSOR HELMHOLTZ CRITICALLY ILL. Berlin, July 13 -Professor Hermann Helmholtz was taken ill suddenly yesterday, and to-day ascious. As he is seventy-three years old his tion causes the greatest anxiety among his

IS MR. BAYARD SECTING TO BE SENATOR? London, July 13.-It is reported in the American solony here that Mr. Bayard is seeking to be elected United States Senator for Delaware to succeed Asthony Higgins, whose term will expire next March. The Ambassador's friends regard the rumor a untrue. His visit to the United States next fall, but say, will not be for political purposes.

APPOINTED BRITISH MINISTER TO MEXICO. coden, July 13.-The appointment of Henry N. ering to be British Minister Plenipotentlary to was gazetted this evening. Mr. Dering has time time been the British agent and Consul-al in Sofia.

PRENCH TREATY PASSED AT OTTAWA. Ottawa, Ont., July 13.-The French treaty was a third time and carried without dissent in House of Commons last night. The resolution nither a subsidy of \$750,000 a year for ten years the establishment of a fast Atlantic service also concurred in, and a bill based on it was coduced by Mr. Foster and read a third time.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST MME. JONIAUX. Antwerp, July 13.-It is extremely likely that me. Henri Joniaux, who was arrested on April 6, charged with poisoning her brother and sister, Alfred and Leonie Ablay, and her uncle, Jacques an den Kirchoven, in order to obtain the insurace on the lives of her brother and sister and her ance on the lives of her brother and sister and her share of her uncle's estate, will go free, she was arrested at the instance of the Oraham Insurance Company, of England, in which Alfred Ablay was insured for 100,000 france, and on April 23 was committed for rial, it was said that Mme. Joniaux had made a full confession of the crimes of which she was accused, but it es now learned that she has steadfastly maintained her innocence. The bodies of her alleged vistims were exhumed and examined. No trace of poison was found in the bodies of Leonic Ablay and Jacques van den Kirchoven, and only a small quantity of morphine in that of Alfred Ablay. The Government has utterly falled to prove Mme. Joniaux a murdaress, and will probably he chilged to set her at liberty.

EARTHQUAKES CONTINUE, PLOTS OF THE ANARCHISTS.

ATTEMPTING THE DESTRUCTION OF A NEW FRENCH IRONCLAD.

THE LAZARE CARNOT SET ON FIRE AT TOULON-APPEALS OF DE FELICE AND LEGA RE-JECTED-A BOMBMAKER REPORTED ON

HIS WAY FROM AMERICA TO PARIS-ANOTHER NIHILIST CONSPIRACY

Toulon, July 13.-Flames burst out on the new French ironclad Lazare Carnot as she was being launched at the dockyards here vesterday. The anic among the people increased. Most of the in- started makes it certain that there was a plot to burn the warship A bottle of turpentine had been emptied over some of the woodwork in sands of people have taken refuge in the open | the hold and several burned matches were lying fields outside the city. The impression is growing about. A box of matches was also found near by, that Constantinople is the centre of the disturb- It is said that a workman arrested as the in-

Rome, July 13.-The appeal of Deputy De Felice were killed, twenty-two others were injured by from the sentence of eighteen years' imprisonment imposed upon him at Palermo for participatic and rush for the exits. In Abadazar 130 houses have fallen and twenty or twenty-five persons have been killed cutright. The Sultan has appointed officials to examine all damaged buildings in the city and to order that all those which

> The Court of Cassation also rejected the appeal of the Anarchist Lega, who is under arrest charged with conspiring with Caserio, the as-Premier Crispt. Lega came to Italy from France, and on June 16 fired two shots from a revolver at Signor Crispi as the Premier was on his way to the Chamber of Deputies. Lega was immediately arrested. It was learned soon after the as sassination of President Carnot that he belonged to a band of conspirators whose aim was to take the lives of all the rulers of Europe. Lega's ap-peal was a protest against his arrest. He was peal was a protest against his arrest. He was committed for trial at the Assizes and will prob-ably be arraigned on July 23.

Paris, July 13 .- The "Matin" says that the police have received information that an Anarchist north, she started to step off the cartrack who has manufactured bombs to be exploded in Deputies, the Palace of Justice and the Bourse simultaneously has started from the United States on an English steamer, his intention being to remain for a short time in England before

coming to France.

Many persons previously known as Anarchists have written to the Prefecture of Police, renouncing Anarchism and requesting that their names be erased from the lists of suspects. The police say that these letters show the wholesome effect of the popular belief that both Chambers will pass the new Anti-Anarchist bill unaltered. The Government has ordered the customs officials at all French ports to inspect minutely the baggage of foreigners entering the country. Suspected persons must be searched. The object of the order is to prevent Anarchists from importing small bombs.

or the order is to prevent Anarchists from insporting small bombs.

Deputy Maurice Lasserre, as reporter of the committee which has considered the Anti-Anarchist bill, has given out a statement concerning the measure. He denies that freedom of the press is in any way menaced by the bill. "We have before us." he says, "an army of crime, and it is time to act. Society is menaced; it is our right and duty to defend it." He explains that under the law Anarchist traiss will not be held in secret, but the judge will be empowered to prohibit the publication of anything likely to disturb the peace. He censures the feebleness which the Executive hitherto has displayed in dealing with Anarchism. The debate in the Chambers is likely to take place on the 18th.

Berlin, July 12.—"The Tagebiatt" says that a

Berlin, July 13 .- "The Tageblatt" says that a Polish student having a bomb in his possession has been arrested at Kirpitschnaja, in Russian Poland. Inquiry has proved that he is a mem-ber of a band of Nihilists engaged in a con-spiracy against the life of the Czar.

WILL THE NEW VALKYRIE TRY? LENGE FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP-TO RE-

DUCE THE VIGILANT'S HANDICAP.

London, July 13.-Lord Lonsdale is to be part owner of the new Valkyrie, with which Lord Dun-"The Pail Mail Gazette," commenting on the series of yacht races in the Clyde, says that hitherto not much that is decisive has been proved on the Clyde courses, since they are more tortuous than the yachting courses in America. But the inferior to the Vigilant, and have also confirmed the belief that the Valkyrle was not sailed in the belief that the Valkyrle was not sailed in proper form in American waters. If the Prince of Wales should challenge for the America's Cup with the Britannia in 1895, immense enthusiasm would be aroused, and Herreshoff would find it difficult to build a boat which would beat her. The Vigilant, "The Gazette" rays, seems at present to be no faster than the Navahoe. Her only chance against the Britannia is a broad reach and plenty of wind. Greenock, July 12.—The Vigilant has returned Her spars and sail plan will at once be reduced so that she will not be required to conced

duced so that she will not be required to concede much, if any, time allowance to the Britannia. The Vigilant will be in readlness for the Bangor re-gatta which will be sailed on Monday, July 18. Both the Vigilant and Eritannia will take part in the regattas at Plymouth and Penzance. Glasgow, July 13.-The sunken yacht Valkyrle again been moved. She was towed to day to seltered position near Holyloch.

FAILURE IN THE EAST INDIAN TRADE. London July 13.-E. Hausen & Co., merchants in the East Indian trade, have suspended. Recent failures in the jute trade and the fail in the value of indico are given as the causes of the suspen-sion. The itrm's liabilities are placed at 100,000.

HELD UP BY HIGHWAYMEN IN MONTANA. AN EXPRESS COMPANY'S WAGON PLUNDERED OF

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY. Helena, Mont., July 13.-A bold robbery was committed at Wickes, twenty miles east of here, this mitted at Wickes, twenty miles east of here, this morning. An express wagon of the Great Northern Express Company was held up by several robbers, who took away the whole outfit. A package of money containing \$11,69, which had been shipped by Back, Carey & Co., wholesale grocers, was among the booty secured by the robbers.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

St. Louis, July 12.—The annual meeting of the National Turners' Association, which was post-poned on account of the railroad strike, has been reset by the general officers resident here for July 24, at Denver.

Wichita, Kan., July 12.—Near Hernessey, O. T., yesterday, William Holt shot and killed William Fowler. Holt had leased a farm from Fowler, but the lease had run out. Fowler yesterday merning found Holt building a granary, and ordered him to desist and to vacate the land. A fight ensued and Fowler was killed, The murderer is being hotly pursued by a band of farmers.

Keekuk, Iowa, July 13.—In the Federal courts yeared as the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, filed a bill for the appointment of a receiver for the Iowa Water Company, of Ottumwa, and the foreclosure of a mortgage of \$400,000.

Buffalo, July 12.—The American Glucose Company, whose immense works were burned in April, has decided not to rebuild in this city. The general offices will be removed to Peoria, Iil., where the company has a large plant.

Providence, R. I., July 12.—The fifth of the 21-footers was inunched yesterday afternoon from the yards of the Herresnoff Company in Bristol. She is of the semi-knock-about type of boat, and will be raced this season at Larchmont. She was built for Charles A. Gould, of New-York. She was named Celia, and was rigged and had her sails bent immediately after being launched. She will have a trial trip to-day.

New-Haven, Conn., July 13.—Judge Prentice, in the Superior Court, to-day handed down a decision in the \$20,000 breach of promise suit brought by Miss Belle Rogers, of Chicago, against William H. Frye, General Superintendent of the Car Department of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Judge Prentice awarded the plaintiff \$3,500 damages.

Cleveland, July 19.—Edon, a town of 1,000 inhabitants in Williams County, was almost totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at \$175,000, with about one-third insurance. Seventy-two buildings were burned. The majority of the citizens are homeless.

MINERS WILL RETURN TO WORK.

THEY ACCEPT THE COMPROMISE PRICE OFFERED BY PHILLIPSBURG OPERATORS.

Phillipsburg, Penn., July 13.-At a mass-meeting of the miners employed by R. B. Wiglen & Sons, the men agreed to-night to go to work at the compromise price. The meeting was addressed by W.

By Monday the Altoona and Phillipsburg Railroad will have its road completed between Houtziale

will have its road completed between Houtzlale and this place, where it connects with the Beech Creek Railroad. Samuel Langdon, who is president of the road, and who has several large mines in the Houtzdale region, will start his mines at the forty-five-cent basis on Monday.

Of the 18,000 miners in the bituminous coal mines in this State west of the Fittsburg district, 14,000 are working at the compromise price, and 2,000 of the remaining 4,000, who have not yet received the advance rate, are in the Beech Creek and Clearfield region. The idle men in this region are now beginning to receive support from the miners who are now at work. Eight hundred dollars has recently been received from the hard coal region. Barracks in which to house new nea were completed at Coaldale No. 4 mine, operated by the Coaldale Coal Company, to-day.

SIX MEN BADLY INJURED.

CAR AND A WAGON

A Jersey City motor, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on its way to Bayonne, ran into a truck owned by James Callahan, of No. 73 Dey-st., this There is hardly anything new to be said as to the city, and Owen Callahan, his brother, who was drivg, was seriously injured. He was sent to the City Hospital. The truck, which was wrecked, was left beside the track, the shafts being thrown up.

At 2 p. m., as motor No. 27 was passing, the shafts fell across the platform and two passengers were seriously injured. The others jumped off and fell

UNKNOWN WOMAN KILLED BY A TROLLEY

An unknown woman, about seventy years old, poorly clad, was killed by a trolley car at the Southern Boulevard and Lincoin-ave, about 2 p. m. yesterday. The woman was going in a souther; direction. The cars make a turn at this point

Topeka, Kan., July 13.-A sensational episode ocmmense crowd, probably 8,000 people, had collected Both had their say and all went smoothly until Mrs. Anna L. Diggs stepped upon the platform. her. After a few opening remarks Mrs. Diggs said: "But for the infamous traitors who are trying to stab the party to death in our own ranks, we would

As she said this, she turned upon Mrs. Lease As she said this, she turned upon Mrs. Lease and gave her a scornful sneer, which caused the blood to rush to that lady's face. When Mrs. Diggs had finished Mrs. Lease took the platform She rose to her full height, looked daggers at little Mrs. Diggs and said:
"But for the infamous business of writing malicious and villanous letters and telegrams about Governor Lewelling a year ago by pretended leaders, our reform movement would be in better condition to-day."

to-day."
"You are a liar" you are a liar" liar" shouted the little woman, as she rushed across the platform and shook her fist at Mrs. Lease.
"Sit down," said the speaker. "Mr. Chairman, I have the platform, and must not be molested."
Then Mrs. Lease continued to score Mrs. Diggs.

Erle, Penn., July 11.-Mayor Scott, upon being notified this morning that the Ashtablua strikers were coming here to compel the ore-handlers to quit work, informed Sheriff Sheigel, who took imediate steps to protect the Eric men. The latest in-

CHICKASAWS WITHOUT A GOVERNOR.

Armoria, I. T., July 13. - The Chicasaw Nation is virtually without a Governor. The convening of the Legislature yesterday, by a call of Acting Governor McClure, proved an utter failure, the Legislature refusing to respect his authority. The further action toward securing a Governor pro tem will be abandoned. There are three candidates for Governor, namely, ex-Governor William Ryrd, on the "pullback" ticket, Judge R. L. Boyd, on the allotment in severalty ticket, and P. S. Mosely, independent.

CONVICTION OF A JERSEY BANK TELLER. Trenton, July 13.-Abram P. Fardon, who was for many years paying teller of the First National Bank, of Paterson, was found guilty in the Federal Court to-day on a charge of abstragting \$10,600 from the funds of the bank. He was convicted a few days ago of certifying a check whose maker had not enough money in the bank to meet the pay-ment, and there are still other charges against him.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW YALE PROFESSOR New-Haven, Conn., July 13.-Morris F. Tyler, of New-Haven, Conn., July 13.—Anorris F. Tyler, of this city, has been appointed professor of general jurisprudence in Yale University. Mr. Tyler has lectured on this subject in the Law School for a few years, and will continue to do so in both years of the graduate course. Mr. Tyler is president of the Southern New-England Telephone Company.

THE ORDER OF PROVIDENT SHIELD INSOLVENT Philadelphia, July 13.-Judge Pennypacker, in the Title and Trust Company and Henry K. Pries, of Philadelphia, receivers of the Order of Provident Shield, pursuant to a bill in equity filed against the order by branch lodges at Waverly, N. Athens, Penn. It is alleged that there is now, or will be, due within the next thirty days \$100,000 on outstanding certificates, that the order is hopelessly insolvent and that it is going from bad to worse. The principal office is in this city, but there are subordinate lodges throughout this and other States.

NINE MIGOUGH JURORS SECURED. Troy, N. Y., July 13 .- Nine jurors have been se cured to try McGough for shooting William Ross,

Boston, July 12.-There is considerable talk among outsiders regarding the rumor that the United States Cordage Company and the Pearson Cordage Company will join hands, and form one of the most powerful organizations in the country in that

of business. The State reports show B. C. Clark, of No. 15 Kliby-st., to be the owner of all the stock of the Pearson Cordage Company but two shares, one of these being held by his son and the other by a clerk. Reliable cordage men say, however, that if the truth were known, C. H. McCormack, of Chi- of houses at Pullman has no relation to the work cago, would be found to own seven-eighths of the stock and to be virtually at the head of the constock, and to be virtually at the head of the con-

"Now figure out for yourself," said one of them "He owns the greater bulk of the Pearson com-pany. Why shouldn't he make a clever deal wherepany. Why shouldn't he make a clever deal where-by the consolidation is completed, with a proviso that he shall be made president of the amalgamated company? Of course, he will buy just as much twine. And will it cost him any advance? Oh, no; he will get in on the ground floor, just the same, and have the increased honor of being at the head of the greatest cordage company in America." B. C. Ciark would neither confirm nor deny the re-port.

MR. PULLMAN'S STATEMENT

HE EXPLAINS THE POSITION OF HIS COMPANY.

THERE WAS NOTHING TO ARBITRATE-DEMANDS MADE BY THE WORKMEN WERE UNREASON-ARLE-CHARGES AGAINST THE COM-

PANY ANSWERED

A Tribune reporter saw George M. Pullman, president, and General Horace Porter, vice-president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, while they were taking lurcheon vesterday on the upper floor of the Mills Building. Mr. Pullman said it was his purpose to respond to the application of reporters for the daily newspapers in the form of a general statement to the end that all might be treated alike so far as an expression of his views of the strike was concerned. He therefore prepared the following statement, the calm consideration of which on the part of all he bespoke. Mr. Pullman insisted that so far as his company was concerned there was nothing and given the names of several accomplices in RESULT OF A COLLISION BETWEEN A TROLLEY to conceal. The railway companies simply did not order cars, he said, and without orders he could not carry on his business. His views are

> many indications of the facility with which my expressions and those authorized by me have be distorted, and thus misleading to the public, and of an entire forgetting of my earnest efforts to preven the strike, that perhaps it is well that I should again make a public assurance that the deplorable events in a heap, and when they were picked up three of them were found to be hadly hurt.
>
> Those most seriously injured are David Kenbeam, of No. 72 Sussex st., two ribs broken, and James Wiseman, No. 13. Waynest, contused wounds on head and leg. They were sent to their homes in head and leg. They were sent to their homes in coaches. David Jones and William Rochure, of No. 1907, Jackson-ave., and John Childs, conductor, were badly bruised and were sent to St. Francis's Hospital. ive not been caused by the of the last few weeks five not been caused by the Pullman Company taking an obstinate stand in a deleaders of disorder have not hesitated to harass the public by all means in their power, because, as the say, the Pullman Company would not submit to ar-bitration, and now that disorder seems to be quelled. they are reinforced in their clamor for arbitration by some prominent newspapers, but, so far as I know, by very few, if any, business men in th

What is the demand concealed under the innocen ly sounding work arbitration? A little more than a year ago the car shops at Puliman were in a mos high and the condition of the employes was indicated savings deposits nearly \$700,000, of which nearly all was the property of the employes. Our payrollper annum for every person-man, waman or youth pression of last summer. Many customers stoppe negotiations and cancelled orders, and our working force had to be diminished from nearly 6,000 to abou 2,000 in November, 1865. The great busine POLITICAL WOMEN EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS urally resulted in a wage depression, and the only Pullman were working with car-building contract

> seking to create a labor organization embracing all railway employes and apparently other industries. It is my belief that the controversy ex-cited at Puliman was merely a move in the greater of justification for a simultaneous and causeles its manufacturing of cars for sale.

In the early part of May a committee of the a year ago. I explained to this committee minutely them, for complete assurance, and to end all ques tion, an inspection of our books and contracts in hand. This, and the beginning at once at Pullmar of a promised careful investigation of a number of shop complaints, seemed to end all trouble, but a day later, under the excitement of their re-cruiting into the new organization, the workmen closed the shops by abandoning their work, thus themselves doing what I was strenuously trying to building business, and the employes who quit their work have deprived themselves and their comrades of earnings of more than \$50,000 up to this

the wages should be restored to the scale of last year, or in effect, that the actual outgoing money losses then being daily incurred by the company in carbuilding should be deliberately increased to an amount equal to about one-fourth of the wages of the employes. It must be clear to every bust ness man, and to every thinking workman, that no prudent employer could submit to arbitration the question whether he should commit such a piece of business folly. Arbitration always implies acquiescence in the decision of the arbitrator, whether favorable or adverse? How could I, as president of the Pullman Company, consent to agree that if any body of men not concerned with the interests of the company's shareholders should, as arbitrator, for any reasons seeming good to them so decree, I would open the shops, employ workmen at wages greater than their work could be sold for, and continue this rulious policy indefinitely, or be accused of a breach of faith." Who will deep this such a useful not then unreasonable that the company should be asked to arbitrate whether or not it should submit such a guestion to arbitration, one stage does not help the matter; the question, would still remain. Can I, as a business man, knowing the truth of the facts which I should now help the matter; the question would still remain. Can I, as a business man, knowing the truth of the facts which I should, sold make all the bullions of the pullman car shops at whatever loss, if it should happen to be the opinion of some third party that I should do so? The answer seems to be plain.

The public should not permit the real question was as to the fore it to be obscured. That question was as to the fore it to be obscured. That question was as to the probably which could make all the industries of the United States and the distinct of the millions dependent upon them on hostinges for the granting of any fantastic whin of such a dictator. Any submission to him would have been a long step in that direction, and in the interest of every law-abiding citizen and the interest of every law-abiding citizen and the fact of the submit such as the probable of the town in the shops. Employes may and very many do, own or rent their homes outside of the town; and the buildings and business places in the town are rented to employees or to others in competition with the same conditions which grant may other large the probable of the town; and th piece of business folly. Arbitration always implie

heighboring properties. In short the renting busi-ness of the Pullman Company is governed by the same conditions which govern any other large owner of real estate, except that the company itself does directly some things which in Chicago are assumed by the city. If, therefore, it is not are assumed by the city. If, therefore, it is not admitted that the rents of any landlord are to be fixed by arbitration, and those, of the adjoining towns of Kensington and Roseland should also be county just for the murder of Edward Grant, in his store, near Montgomery, one night last March. Four men were to have been hanged for the murder, but yesterday Governor Jones respited Alexander and Wilson Woodley.

so fixed, it can hardly be asked that the Pullman Company alone should abandon the ordinary rules

which govern persons in that relation. lately had a contract with the village of Hyde Park, under which it paid 4 cents a thousand gallons and pumped the water itself. The gross amoun paid the village monthly for the water consumed by the tenants was almost exactly the gross sum paid by the tenants therefor. Since the inclusion f Hyde Park and Pullman within the city of Chicago the company pays the city about ? thousand gallons, and not having increased the charge to the tenants, is naving for the water con

a thousand gallons, and not having increased the charge to the tenants, is paying for the water consumed by them about \$500 a month more than is charged to them. The company has made repeated efforts to disassociate itself from the supplying of water to tenants, but the city of Chicago has as yet failed to apply the ordinary frontage rates to the houses and shops in Puliman, although it is done in the adjacent towns.

Strenous efforts have also been made to create a prejudice against the Puliman Company by charges that its stock is heavily watered.

The Puliman Company was organized twenty-seven years ago with a capital of \$1,000,000, of which two-thirds represented the appraised value of its cars, then held by three owners, and one-third represented the appraised value of its franchises and existing contracts. The company has grown until its sleeping car service covers 125,000 miles of railway, or about three-fourths of the railway system of the country, and that increase of service has necessitated increase of its capital from time to time until it is now \$36. 100,000. Every share of this increase has been offered to stockholders and sold to them or to others in the ordinary course of business at not less than par in cash, so that for every share of increase outstanding the company has received \$100 in cash. There are over 4,000 stockholders of the company, of whom more than one-half are women and trustees of estates, and the average holding of each stockholder is now eighty-six shares, one-fifth of them holding less than six shares each.

PRESIDENT REINHART TALKS.

EXPERIENCE OF THE SANTA FE ROAD WITH THE A. R. U.

MOST OF THE MEN WHO QUIT WORK IN OBEDI-ENCE TO DEES WILL GET THEIR OLD PLACES AGAIN IN TIME.

To few railroads in the United States has the great strike been of more moment than to the Santa Fe system, with its army of 35,000 men and a trackage of 10,000 miles. With its eastern terminus at Chicago, its giant arms reach south to Galveston and Guaymas in old Mexico, to Denver and Ogden on the north and to San Franisco and Los Angeles on the west. Despite the fact that it is operated under Federal authority on account of its receivership, it was almost completely paralyzed for a while by the American Railway Union under the manipulation of Debs. President J. W. Reinhart, of the Santa Fe, returned from a Western trip Thursday night, and at the home of a friend near Sandy Hook, he was

Things have been looking very bad in the West." nd the strike will soon be ancient history. It has r a time looked ominous, but any thoughtful and easonable man could foresee the end after the rst few days. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe felt it severely. In fact, for a time there was a emplete paralysis on our roads, notwithstanding the fact that we are operating the system under n a sense operating the system, and there was roads running out of Chicago. With some of the its adversity began with the suspension of silver that the Santa Fe runs through. Many of the mines closed and the people moved away. The ordered. We were supplying other roads besides ur own, and it made a tremendous difference in American Railway Union tied everything up tight.

"Will the American Railway Union continue to exert a powerful influence on the Santa Fe?" harsh against the American Railway Union, the Knights of Labor, Mr. Debs, Mr. Sovereign, or, in act, any of the labor interests. I think it is a time for peace. The strike is over."

I saw Mr. Pullman only a few days ago, and we had a long talk on the subject. As to whether we were of the same or of a different opinion relative to the matter of arbitration, I do not care to say." "How did the American Railway Union approach

"In the same way as they approached the other sals. They demanded that we stop hauling Pullan cars. I had a talk a few days ago on this very Guif, Colorado and Santa Fe, at Galveston. Our relations with our employes are or have been very cordial. We have the regulation arrangements with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Fire-men's Brotherhood and the Conductors' Associato these agreements, and during the hard times teal cut down the working force wherever we outdit advisable. This resulted in establishing an

ids but who went into the Union, thus belonging two societies at the same time. One day a repeniative of the American Hallway Union apped at General Manager Yoakum's office, in Gaion, and made the demand relative to the Pulin boycott to which I have alluded. Whom do you represent? asked Mr. Yoakum, engineers, the firemen, the conductors or the kennen? This is the first I was aware that our ployes, said Mr. Deba's representative. It is eneral grievance that we have against Pullman Pullman.

Montgomery, Ala., July 13.-John Callaway and "Joe" Woodley were hanged in the yard of the county jail for the murder of Edward Grant, in

PRICE THREE CENTS. DEBS'S OFFER IGNORED.

HIS LAST TRUMP PLAYED.

WOULD DECLARE THE STRIKE OFF IF

THE MEN SHOULD BE TAKEN BACK. THE GENERAL MANAGERS WOULDN'T CONSIDER

IS STILL ON-FEDERATION OF LABOR

REFUSES TO ORDER A

STRIKE-RAILWAY TRAF-

FIG IMPROVING

Chicago, July 13.-Eugene V. Debs, who ordered the great railroad strike, made one more ineffectual attempt looking to a settlement to-day. He drew up a formal proposition to the General Managers, agreeing to have the men return to work at once provided that they be reinstated in their former places without prejudice. He made an exception in the case of any man who all others go back immediately. He said that the proposition was inspired by a desire to subserve the public good, as the strike, small and unimportant in its inception, has extended until "it now involves or threatens not only every perity of our common country'

This proposition was signed by Debs. Howard and Kelther, the principal officers of the American Railway Union. It was taken by them to Mayor Hopkins, who at their request presented it to Chairman St. John, of the General Managers' Association. The association was not in session. but, after the individual members had been consulted, the paper was returned to Mayor Hopkins without answer and with the information that no communication whatever from Debs, Howard and Keliher could be received or considered by the

Managers' Association. This action of the strike leaders was taken, they assert, not because of impending defeat, but in order that they should be in harmony with the suggestion President Cleveland made in announcing that he would appoint a commission

to investigate the strike troubles. The refusal of the General Managers even to consider the proposition, the acceptance of which would make necessary the dismissal of all men engaged to fill the strikers' places and would place them again in the power of the organization which had paralyzed their lines for days, was a decided setback to the union.

Following it came the result of the two days' deliberations of the conference of labor leaders called by Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. The leaders of all the big organizations outside the American Railway Union and the Knights of Labor decided not to involve the men they represent in any local or general strike. They expressed sympathy with the Pullman employes, but declared a strike at

The proposition was taken to the rooms of the General Managers' Association by Mayor Hopkins and Aldermen McGillen, chairman of the City Council's Arbitration Committee, who were received by Chairman St. John and Strike Manager Egan. As far as the roads were concerned, Mr. Egan declared, the strike was already at an end. If the men wished to stay out of that was none of the business of the General colunge. This stagnated business over a vast area | Managers. All the roads were running in nearly as good order as at first, and the managers had nothing to say beyond the fact that they felt ond blow came when the coal miners' strike was they had been grieviously injured and that much of their property had been wantonly destroyed, and they did not see why they should grant favors to the people who had done them all this

> Mayor Hopkins made a strong plea for a settlement of the whole matter. He pointed out that if the General Managers refused to accept this proposition, the troops must be kept guarding the city for at least two weeks more, entailing a loss of many thousands of dollars on the State, and that there might be more rioting and bloodshed. Chairman St. John said that he would do all in his power to bring about a settlement, though, of course, as an individual, he could make no promises on behalf of the association he repre-

THEY SAY THE STRIKE IS STILL ON.

Early in the day the action of President Cleveland had been hailed by the strike leaders as victory for organized workingmen, as they asserted that they had obtained for the first time a recognition of the principle of arbitration by the President of the United States. They then looked for a settlement. The failure of their mode of settlement left them only unconditional surrender or a continuance of the contest. They chose the latter, and declare that the strike is on as strong as ever. They say that they will be able to make it still more effective here. Meetings were held to-night in half a dozen halls, at which strong talk was heard. Danger of a resort to violence by some of the more excitable of the strikers or their sympathizers still exists. A change was made to-day in the disposal of the Federal troops on duty at the Sub-Treasury, the guard line being extended into the street, and no one being allowed on the sidewalk adjacent to the building. It is said that United States Secret Service detectives advised extending the lines to guard against the use of dynamite.

The compromise proposition of the A. R. U. to the General Managers' Association was agreed to before 10 o'clock in the morning. The general opinion among the managers of the strike was that a refusal to accept the one condition imposed by the A. R. U. on the railway managers would shift all the responsibility for the possible consequences onto the shoulders of the latter.

The offer of settlement was regarded as the playing of the American Railway Union's last trump card, especially as it contained a practical admission that the widespread distress and threatened calamities of a worse character demanded that the strike should be declared off. The determination of President Cleveland to appoint a commission also had much to do with the decision of the American Railway Union Executve Board to submit their proposition. The Executve Board to submit their proposition. The proposition, they held, anticipated the condition which the President insisted should be fulfilled before the commission would be sent to Chicago. Every American Railway Union, Knights of Labor and Federation of Labor leader spoken to at the strike headquarters to-day declared that the refusal of the railway managers to restore the strikers to the.r places, except those convicted of crime, would be the signal for the waging of a war on corporations, compared with which the present strike would be tame. ing of a war on corporations, compar which the present strike would be tame.

SOVEREIGN AND DEBS CONFER. General Master Workman Sovereign and other members of the Executive Board of the Knights f Labor had a conference this afternoon at Uhlich's Hall with Debs and the Executive Board of the American Rallway Union relative to ordering a strike of all the Knights in the United States. No definite action was taken, and the conference will be resumed to-morrow morning. Mr. Sovereign said to reporter for

and the conference will be resumed to-morrow morning. Mr. Sovereign said to reporter for the United Press:

If the fair and square proposition made to the Railway Managers by the Railway Union is rejected the Knights of Labor will take up this fight with renewed power and determination to bring the agregation of capital to our terms. We will consider that we, just as much as the A. R. U. and the Pullman strikers, are fighting for the very existence of organized labor and living wages. This fight has not reached it zenith yet.

REDUCING THE FORCE OF DEPUTIES.

The railways operated their principal passenger trains to-day, as they have been doing for several days past, and moved some freight. No change was made in the National and State